Faces Against German

Peace Talk.

ing and They Deserve

It." Says One.

LONDON, Oct. 21 .- As proof of the

futility of German attempts to weaken

the will of the British people by peace

talk, the Daily Telegraph publishes a series of messages from the Mayors of

more than fifty English and other towns

representing every phase of municipal life. All breathe one spirit, namely,

that there must be no compromise with the foe. The following are messages

Birmingham-Germany must be re-

quired to accept the terms imposed by the Allies and stern justice must be

Bradford-After what Germany has

done there must be no compromise. It is absolutely easentful that there should

be British supremacy of the seas. Cardiff—Any compromise with Germany would be fatal. The German navy

Blackburn-To bargain with the Ger

mans is unthinkable after the history of the past four years. Blackpool—The Germans asked for a

reparation given for all the damage. Exeter-Let Germany surrender at the bar of the world's justice and receive just sentence for her crimes and give

guarantees for her future good conduct The Allies will be just, but dare not be

Hythe-In this town "no compromise

GASOLENE PATROL BOAT BURNS

Crew Saved After Being Forced to

Jump Into Water.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 21 .- The five

embers of the crew of a small gaso-

lene scout patrol vessel attached to the

Second Naval District were rescued to-

the blaze, which the men fought with

hand extinguishers until the vessel be-

gan to sink.

Meanwhile they had sent a wireless

call for assistance, and shortly after they had been forced to jump into the

water several patrol boats arrived and

German Steamship Sunk by Mine.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21 .- The Hamburg-

American Line steamship Habsburg

struck a mine last Wednesday while on a voyage from Riga to Danzig, accord-ing to advices from Helsingfors. One

hundred German soldiers and four offi-cers were drowned, owing to panie stricken passengers rushing for the lifeboats, which were capsized.

Irish Steamship Torpedoed.

BELFAST, Oct. 21.-The Irish steamship

indalk was torpedoed in the Irish Sea

ast week. Of the crew of more than hirty only thirteen were rescued. The bundalk was owned by the Dundalk and

Newry Steam Packet Company and measured \$62 tons.

........................

picked them up

Essen and march to Berlin.

the foe. The following are mes from a few of the principal towns:

meted out

## **BRUGES AND OSTEND** STRIPPED BY ENEMY

Everything of Value Carried Off and Factories Are Left in Ruins.

EVEN THE WOMEN LOOTED

Water Works and Electric Lighting Plant of Ostend Wrecked as Last Act.

By PERRY ROBINSON. Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sex from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN PRANCE. net 21. The liberated people of France and Beigium continue their indescribable reinicing. I reached Ostend yesterday and spent the night there and then returned to Bruges. What impressed me most after making a tour of that part of Belgium recently under German rule is the extraordinary skill with which the Germans got themselves hated every

A national hatred as enemies was to be expected, but the sentiment universally aroused was something more. The individual German is loathed by all classes of people. Brute, bully, thief, brigand, are terms one hears everywhere, and it is applied to officers more than to the men.

Sometimes the persecuted people threatened the Germans with such statements as "The English are coming" or "I will tell the English when they get here." The invaders made special efforts to treat the Flemings well and to play on the national prejudices of the different classes of people with whom they came in contact. But they played these cards so badly that instead of being driven apart they were welded more together. They knew but one

On the evening of October 19 a curious panic set in among the Germans, who heard the British were coming and that car ships were about to attack from the sea. Every German in Ostend fled when these reports gained currency.

#### Ostend Not Greatly Damaged.

Ostend is not seriously damaged. Around the station and the docks where the big guns were placed there is ex-cellent evidence of the good marksman stip of our airmen and gunners. So true was their aim, indeed, that the greater part of the city is unharmed. Along the water front there are many broken windows in hotels and the buildings look as trough they had been roughly handled. The damage is small, however, and Ostend will be as gay as ever after the

One of the last acts of the German before retiring was to wreck the lighting plants and water works. As a result the city was without light, except for vandles, and without water, except for

On Friday night the civilians of Ostend were told to remain in doors until 3 eclock Saturday. This order was implicity obeyed, giving the Germans the fast possible opportunity to loot. Squads of German soldiers would appear doorways and when the householde responded to their knock he would be seked for shirts. Upon being told by be house owner that he had no shirts except the one he were the Germans would then ask him what time it was foon taking out his watch the Germans would demand the timeniece and also my other jewelry that remained in the

in shops I heard similar stories. Gerrevolvers, and would then make demands on the shopkeepers for anything they possessed. All the houses in Ostend were stripped clean of everything, as were the hotels. The Kalser's burglars left nothing but the paper on the walls.

#### \$6,000,000 Plant Stripped. In Bruges the invaders destroyed the

15,000,000. Before the war it was used manufacturing vehicles, but was adapted by the Germans to make munimines under the factory buildings, wrecking the whole place. n Ostend a fine private residence was

occupied by the German Governor-General, von Schlein, who, before he left, stripped the place of everything of value. In this he was assisted by many German women who had been acting in cieri-cal positions. Both for their insolence and their capacity for theft these women ere said by the Belgians to have been worse than the men. seems that German officers did a

ving business in Ostend in the prodtice and provision line. They would go about the country buying butter and haying for them in requisition slips, and afterward selling them in the city for They had to have money," said my

informant, "to spend on their women Bruges is unburt except for the fruction of its bridges and some fac ories. The churches and public buildof everything portable.

From the people of Tourcoing and Roubaix I gather that the people there suffered the same hardships as those of There was the same thievery, the ortation of women.

personally saw one of the deportation orders. It stipulated that the peo-nic were to assemble in their houses and that an officer would call later to desigtate which ones should be taken away. It added that "any one who attempts to disobey this order will be appropriately punished." Nothing that Germany has done in this war will remain a deeper stain on her name than those deeds to which this document testifies.

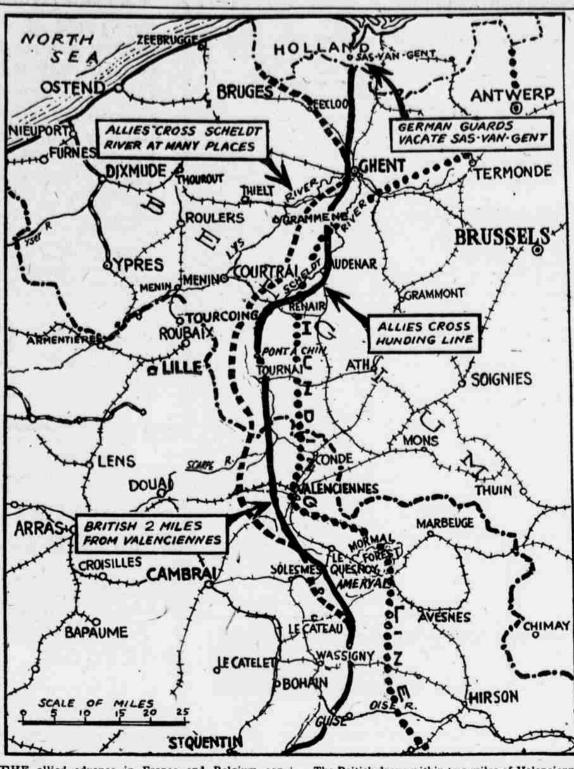
### RUPPRECHT IN LINE TO GET KAISER'S JOB Bavarian Prince Called Most Popular of Royalty.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sux. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—According to a correspondent of Le Journal at the Prench front Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria as considered in Germany as most likely to replace Kaiser Wilhelm on the imperial throne. Prince Rupprecht in addition to having an ambition to succeed the Kaiser has the good fortune of being the most popular of the ruling princes, says the correspondent, and inspires the most confidence of any man in the empire.

Trince Rupprecht is now regarded as a great general but as the future Emperor and from all sides in Bavaria is looked upon to assume the direction of the empire's affairs. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

Where Allied Armies Continue to Gain in France and Belgium



THE allied advance in France and Belgium continues, despite bad weather and a considerably and also extended their wedges on both sides of that stiffened opposition. That part of the so-called Hund-city. North of Le Cateau the British push forward ing line which parallels the Scheldt River southwest of Ghent has been crossed in several places by the French and British, who continue to push eastward.

Those "deluges of rain" for which Gen. Ludendorff has been praying lately seem to be falling, greatly to

north of Ghent and seven miles east of the last town evacuated by the Germans on the border Sunday.

The British drove within two miles of Valenciennes

French and British, who continue to push eastward.

On the Holland frontier German guards have the hindrance of the allied armies. Despite the down-evacuated the village of Sas-van-Ghent, fifteen miles pour, and the advantage enjoyed by the Germans in the matter of terrain the Allies continue to progress all along the line.

# BRITISH GET ACROSS

Continued from First Page.

were driven out of western Beigium, so for immediate service on the new lines that the line all the way from the frontier of Holland to the Olse Canal is The forces the enemy would be able that the line all the way from the fron-tier of Holland to the Oise Canal is

day pivoting on a point about eas Courtral. The object of this appears to be the clearing of the enemy from his front in northern Belgium and at the same time to threaten his extreme right

The key position at the south is in the OFFICIAL REPORTS region below Valenciennes. At both places the exhausted German divisions, whose ranks have had great holes chopped into them by terrific blows, are fighting with the greatest desperation.

## Scores of Villages Reclaimed.

The German commanders are sacrificing many men in their endeavors to hold their ground, but in both sections the allied troops have smashed into the enemy and made appreciable gains. Scores of additional villages have been reclaimed and numerous prisoners and large quantities of supplies have been In the centre of the battle area the

British kept thrusting out everywhere and gradually during the day moved forward toward the west bank of the Scheldt with increasing celerity. Germans have taken advantage of the natural protection offered by the width of this stream and its canal and marshy borders. They are hiding behind it in shallow trenches and are showing per vousness as the Allies approach nearer. Back of them their artillery, the strength of which has been greatly de-

to the roads and on them, so that when it becomes necessary to withdraw the guns they can get them away in a hurry. In their retreat the Germans have resorted to every known means to delay the bringing up of the Allies' artillery, but without effect.

## Enemy's Artillery Is Used.

At the present time, however, the Allies are not hampered in the least, for Allies are not hampered in the least, for the Germans were put to such hurried flight that they had little time to take their artillery and vast stores of ammu-nition with them. These fell into the hands of the allied troops, and the guns were promptly turned around and shells made in Germany were sent eastward as fast as they could be fired against their original owners. Infantrymen thus had novel experience in serving artillery.

In the northern part of the battle area ailied cavairy is moving ahead of the Infantry, clearing out the Germans, and all the while the Allies are getting

#### RETREAT SAVES FOE ONE-THIRD OF ARMY Will Have About 1,000,000 for Meuse Line.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 31.—The retreat of the Germans to the line of the Meuse, if such a retreat can be accomplished suc-cessfully, will enable them, without takdescription of the Crown Prince.

Considerate of any man in the empire.

Drince Rupprecht is not regarded as a reat general but as the future Empire and from all sides in Havaria locked upon to assume the direction of the empire's affairs.

The Hohenzollerns, it is said, will be as to the strength and disposition of the German forces over the entire front. The retreat will shorten the line about seventy miles, whether it be prolanged from the frontier of France to Antwerp by say of Brusses or to the

Holland front or along the tine of the Meuse in Belgium. The Germans are supposed to have

about thirty divisions in reserve. With the release of troops from the short-ened line their reserves would be more than doubled, less the losses sustained in the meantime. Besides these reserves behind the front it is supposed that the 1920 contingent remains, number of wounded actually recuperable

practically a straight one.

This having been accomplished, the Belgians, British and French in the north started a sweeping movement to-north started a sweeping movement to-line in the line of the started and started a sweeping movement to-line depending mon the eventual extension of operations to parts of the front now inactive, where the first line is held by only a talk covering of troops.

## OF THE FIGHTING

British Gain on Both Sides of Valenciennes.

LONDON, Oct. 21 .- Following are the official reports of operations in France and Belgium, as issued by the several

BRITISH (NIGHT)-During the night and early morning there was sharp fighting for possession of the village of Amerval, which we captured our attack yesterday. Determined attacks to regain the village

were repulsed. Early this morning the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to drive in our advanced troops in the neighborhood of the Cambrai-Bavay road. W took a few prisoners. East and north of Denair our progress has continued in the face of considerable opposition. We are less than two miles from Valenciennes and have reached the Valenciennes and have reached the general line La Sentinelle-St Amand-Ronge-Taintegnies. We hold the west of the Scheldt at and several north of Pont-a-Chin, north-

west of Tournal. BRITISH (DAY)-The number of prisoners captured by us in the opera-tion yesterday north of Le Cateau now exceeds 3,000. The enemy positions along the River Selle were of great natural strength and were held with

The attack was taunched by English, Scottish and Weish divisions at 2 o'clock in the morning under most un-favorable weather conditions, a con-tinuous rain rendering the advance extremely difficult. The fighting was heavy throughout the day, the enemy offering strong resistance in the vil-lages and along the line of the railway. In overcoming this resistance great assistance was rendered at certain points by tanks, which, despite the flooded state of the river, succeeded in passing to the east bank at an early

As soon as the line of the river was secured a number of bridges were rap idly constructed under a heavy from the hostile artillery and made guns, enabling our guns to push for-ward close behind the advancing in-fantry and to afford them effective support at short range. During the vening certain points at which parties of the enemy were still resisting were cleared up by local operations, and a counter attack from the region of Romeries was beaten off with heavy loss.

North of Denain our advance troops
continued to push forward in contact

with the enemy and are approaching the village of St. Amand and the line of the Scheldt north of Tournal. FRENCH (NIGHT)-The situation is without change on the Oise front. Between the Oise and the Serre our Between the Oise and the Serre our troops resumed their progress this morning. On the right we occupied Mestrecourt-Richecourt, taking about fifty prisoners. On the left, between Lucy and Villers-le-Sec, we gained ground despite the enemy's spirited resistance. The battle was stubborn. On the plateaux east of Vousieres the Germans counter attacked sev-

eral limes with large effectives. Our troops resisted all the assaults and

maintained their positions. FRENCH (DAY)-The night was marked by rather heavy artillery ac-tivity between the Serre and the Aisne. In Lorraine and Alsace incursions into the German lines enabled the French to

BELGIAN-We continued to press back the enemy and drove him to the east of the Canal de Derivation de la Lys between the Dutch frontier near and south of Meerendre.

GERMAN (NIGHT)-Our counter attack against the heights on the which have been occupied by the en-

GERMAN (DAY)—In Flanders there has been violent fighting before and on the Lys sector between Ursel and trai. We threw back the enemy, Someghem, by a counter attack. On both sides of Deynze the enemy has obtained a firm footing on the west bank of the Lys. Detachments which had advanced across the river to the south of the town were for the most part taken prisoners. A nest of French soldiers remained on the east bank.

East of Courtral the enemy has advanced beyond Deerlyok and Sweve-ghem. On the heights west and southghem. On the heights west and south-west of Vichte we brought his at-tacks to standstill North of the Scheldt we repulsed the enemy before our lines. North of Tournal the en-emy has reached the Scheldt.

South of Tournal we have been in fighting contact with the enemy on the line of St. Amand, east of Denain and on the heights east and northeast of Haspres. On both sides of Soles-mes and Le Cateau the British attacked with strong forces in order to extend their attacks launched between e Cateau and the Oise on October 17 and 18. Between Sommaing and Vertain his attacks were held up by our defensive fire on the heights west of the lowlands of the Harples. On both sides of Solesmes the enemy, advancing beyond our front lines, was brought to a standstill.

On both sides of Le Cateau we maintained our positions in general after hard and fluctuating fighting. Here the Forty-fourth Brandenburg Reserve Division especially distinguished it-self. Owing to the stubbornness of our infantry effectively. our infantry, effectively supported by the artillery, the enemy attack, which was delivered with large effectives in men and material, has thus failed on the whole of the front of twenty kilo-meters (twelve and a half miles), with the exception of limited local gains of ground.

North of the Serre fresh enemy at-tacks were repulsed. On both sides of the Laon-Marle road we made a coun-the Laon-Marle road we made a coun-tage and cleared such parts of ter attack and cleared such parts of our lines as were still in the hands of the enemy and also repulsed strong counter attacks.

To the west of the Aisne East Prus-

sian battalions and the 231st Reserve Infantry Regiment also recaptured their positions by a counter attack and repulsed enemy attacks.

To the east of Vouziers the enemy attempted by means of a continuation of his attacks to extend the local succeases which he obtained on October
19. His attacks failed, owing chiefly
to a counter attack by the 411th Infantry Regiment and the stubborn defence of the Seventh Company of the
Twenty-fourth Bavarian Infantry
Regiment.

Independence for Hungary. AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—Emperor Charles pendence of Hungary, according to the

Budapest correspondent of the Rhenish
Wespthalian Gazette.
Hungary, the manifesto will say, is to
have economic independence and will
maintain her own army and her own
Diplomatic Corpa.

## U. S. TROOPS WIN TWO PERFECT UNITY. FOCH HOLLAND IS FREED WOOD STRONGHOLDS Answers Premier's Birthday

Sharp Attacks Gain Possession of Rappe and Bantheville Forests Near Grand Pre.

HILL FLANKED AND TAKEN

Bombing Expedition Downs 18 Enemy Airplanes Without Any American Loss.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTH-WEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 21 .- The Amerlean attack, though on a comparatively small scale to-day, was entirely successful. The Bois de Rappe and a formidable hill, No. 299, both points of strategable hill, No. 299, both points of strateg-ic importance, were rushed and cleared allied forces." of the enemy within three hours despite

unusual machine gun opposition.

The artillery on both sides was fairly active throughout the day and the aviators were up from early until late, but the infantry action was confined to two

local operations.

The advance on the Bols de Rappe began just before noon. The wood was infested with machine guns, which were not entirely eliminated by the brief preparatory shelling. Despite every effort of the Germans, however, the Americans plete possession of the wood.

#### About 150 Germans Captured.

Hill 299 fell almost simultaneously with the Bois de Rappe, which out-The Germans consequently retired hastily from the height when it appeared that the Americans had been successful in forcing their passage through the wood. Only 150 Germans

were taken prisoner.
Another minor success for the Amer icans was the expulsion of the enemy from his last positions in Bantheville Wood. He had hung on to the northern edges of this machine gun stronghold

from which it was possible to direct harassing enfilading fire. It is the purpose of the German com mand to dispute every foot of th American advance on the line west of the Meuse and to inflict the heavies possible losses, according to German isoners captured Sunday. They added that the Americans in taking over this sector would find more formidable op-position than any place else on the front and would suffer accordingly. A strong German defence was necessary on this sector, they said, because it was necessary to stand firm while the erman lines northward to the North Sea were being readjusted

## Eighteen Enemy Planes Downed.

In the All American bombing expedibehind the German lines Friday American pursuit airplanes brought down eighteen German machines. Most of the victories have been confirmed officially. Not one American machine was lost, making the day stand out in the history of American aviation.

During the expedition the American machines met and vanquished several enemy formations of thirty-five and forty airplanes each. Among the Americans who brought down German ma-chines Friday are the following: Lieut. Cleveland McDermott of Syra-

cuse, three, and Lieut. Chester Wright of Brookline, Mass., two; Lieut. Albert Weatherhead of Cleveland, Ohio; Lieut. Wier Cook of Muncle, Ind.; Lieut. Sumher Sewall of Bath, Me.; Lleut, Lowell Harding of Washington, D. C.; Lleut, W. E. Goulding of New York, Lleut, Clinton Jones of San Francisco, Lieut, Reming-ton Vernon of New York, Lieut, Dickinon Este of Philadelphia and Lieut. Charles Dolive of Chicago, one each.

Lieuts. Wright and Harding got another enemy machine between them while Capt. Charles Biddle of Andalusia them, Pa.; Lieut. William A. Stovall of Stovall, Miss., and Lieut. Walter Evers of Columbus. Ohio, brought down another On the opening day of the Meuse-Argonne offensive American av brought down nineteen German chines, but sixteen American airplanes were either lost or damaged. On Priday only one American machine was forced to land. That was the one piloted by Lieut. McDermott, and he landed near Brieulles. His machine was brought in

#### Saturday by infantrymen. PERSHING REPORTS HIS GAIN. lao Tella of Progress Northeast of St. Juvin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Gen. Pershing's report of the storming of the Bols de Rappes and Hill 297 to-day fol-

In the course of stubborn fighting north of Verdun we have advanced our line at several points. This morning our troops took Hill No. 297 and drove the enemy from the Bois de Rappes, capturing in this operation six officers, 255 men and a number of ma-chine guns. Further west they have improved their position on the north-ern edge of the Bols de Batheville and have made progress northeast of St. Juvin. East of the Meuse he enemy bombarded our positions in the Bols Caures.

## BILL FOR BELGIUM **EXCEEDS 3 BILLIONS**

Enormous Sum Which Germany Must Pay for Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 21 .- Some of the items which figure on Germany's bill in Bel-gium are given as follows from an official Belgian source: Local contributions and fines levied by Germany on Belgium in 1914, \$40,-

War contributions from November 1914, to October, 1916, \$192,000,000. War contributions seven months to fay, 1917, \$70,000,000.

May, 1918, \$140,000,000. War contributions from June to Octoser of the current year, \$75,000,000, Raw materials and machinery taken y the Germans were reckoned by them n January, 1915, at \$400,000,000. The

\$1,000,000,000. This makes a grand to-

War contributions from May, 1917, to

tal of \$1,921,000,000.

These items do not include material destruction and requisitions since Jan-uary, 1915, which alone must be reck-oned at more than a billion dollars. During the winter of 1916 Belgian working men to the number of 1,750,000 were de-ported to Germany. The future produc tion of these men was thus totally los

shortly will issue a manifesto to the Higher and Higher go prices-Hungarian people announcing the inde- Ours the same the past 9 years

PIRIE MACDONALD Photographer-of-Men. 676 FIFTH AY COR 47 TH ST

The British Bureau of Information pere yesterday made public telegrams exchanged between Premier Lloyd George and Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the allied armies, on the lat ter's sixty-seventh birthday.

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on your birthday," Lloyd George wired. "I feel a particular pleasure in addressing you at the moment when the allied armies under your direction are making formidable a change in the military situation. I do not know whether I should the more admire your marvel. lous skill as a commander or your i domitable courage and the unquench able faith in victory which you have shown in the course of this war."

Marshal Foch answered: "I am greatly touched by your congratulations and hank you sincerely. I do not forge that it is to your instance that I owe the position which I occupy to-day. The eure sign of the glorious days awaiting our armies is to be found in the perfect

#### 2 NEW LIEUTENANT-GENERALS President Wilson Promotes Bullard and Liggerf.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- Major-Generals Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard were nominated by President Wilson today to be Lieutenant-Generals. Gen. Liggett commands the First Am

erican Field Army in France and Gen. Bullard commands the Second. They become the only Lieutenant-Generals on the active list, their new rank being for for among officials in charge of shipsteadily forced their way ahead, driv-ing the enemy before them, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon were in com-the active list, their new rank being for

Bullard is a Brigadier.

When Liggett arrived in France Gen.
Pershing was at work on the formation of the First Army Corps and this task promptly was assigned to Liggett. The American commander in chief was so well satisfied with the result that Liggett was given direct command of the First Field Army when it was organized and directed it when in the first major offensive the St. Mihiel salient was wiped cut in a day.

Bullard is a Brigadier.

Awe been tled up since the declaration of unlimited submarine warfare early in 1917.

Virtually all the Dutch merchant ships have remained either in Holland and south sides of Holland. With the first Field Army when it was organized and directed it when in the first major offensive the St. Mihiel salient was wiped cut in a day.

### U. S. FLIERS HARRIED SUBMARINE BASES

Dropped Bombs Daily on Ostend and Zeebrugge.

Special Despatch to Tun Ses

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. - American naval aviators had much to do with making the harbors of Ostend and Zee brugge untenable for the Germans, according to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
In talking of his trip abroad to-day for the first time Mr. Roosevelt dis-

closed the fact that not only had our naval aviators participated with the naval aviators participated British air forces daily in ombs on these bases, but as a result of he American airplane stations main tained along the French coast German submarines had been driven at least fifty miles from that coast, and sinkings cer-

respondingly reduced.

The navy, Mr. Roosevelt said, was maintaining a large unit at Gibraltar. Ships from this American base work out nto the Atlantic and eastward into the Mediterranean. erranean. Roosevelt sale the American Navy

had taken an important part in main-taining the northern mine harrage, by which operations of German submarines had been greatly curtailed. The plans were started more than a year ago, and carried out by means of stupendous ef-

Referring to American battleships op erating with the British Grand Fleet, Mr. Roosevelt said they were part of the British force and Admiral Beatty re-garded them as efficient fighting ma-

## INTERNED: TRIES TO ESCAPE. American Aviator Hart and Is Re

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sus. . Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Oct. 21 .- The Geneva corespondent of the Daily Express telegraphs that Lieut. Duncan, the Amercan aviator who lost his way after bombing one of the Rhine towns and was forced to descend in the Jura Alps, made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to escape from the internment camp at Andermatt. Lieut. Duncan, who is under parole

to the Swiss authorities, made out of bed clothes and was trying to let himself out of a window when the rope broke. In the fall he was severe ly injured, but despite this he walked along the railroad track until he reached Goeschenen, from which place he in-

tended to make his way to Italy.

He walked into the St. Gothard tun-nel and when he emerged at the other end an armed guard awaited him, news of his escape having been telegraphed. He was arrested and sent back to the

### FOCH ASKS PRAYERS OF CHILDREN IN U. S. Message Delivered at Car-

dinal Gibbons's Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Speaking at the celebration to-day in honor of Cardinal Gibbons's fiftieth anniversary as a olshop, Mgr. William Barnes, Catholic chaplain of Oxford University, England, asked the Cardinal to appeal to the Catholic children of America to receive communion for the intention of Marshal Foch, and told how that had been done by the English children when things ooked darkest for the allied cause

He said that Marshal Foch had writ-ten him as follows: "The act of faith which the children of Great Britain have made for my intention has profoundly touched me. Please express my gratitude to them, and beg them to continue their prayers for the victory of our just cause Since that, said Mgr. Barnes, Marshal Foch had sent the following: "I am still depending on the prayers damage to December, 1914, estimated by "I am still depending on the pra-the North German Gazette, amounted to of the children. Ask them to go to c

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munion for me again and again

It gives all information about all Send for Booklet H-19 "Your Liberty Bond"

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## NO COMPROMISE, IS FROM TEUTON GRIP

Direct Rail Communication Mayors of Fifty Cities Set With France Established and Shipping Liberated.

ALLIED AID NOW ASSURED ASK FULL REPARATION

Forced Sale of Food to Ger- "They Asked for a Good Hidmany Expected to End as Result of Retreat.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Scv.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. PARIS. Oct. 21,-The allied victories hich resulted in freeing the Belgian cast, making possible direct rail com-nunication between France and Holland are highly pleasing to the Dutch people. French correspondents in that country telegraph that the feeling is one of wreat relief, as it is recognized that the Dutch Government is no longer under Germany's heel. Immediate suspen-sion of food shipments into Germany is

anticipated.
Particular satisfaction is expressed at The Hague over the turn of events, which have removed definitely the German menace. Matin says that in case Germany, in her last convulsions, at-tempts to make war on Holland the allied armies will be in a good position to block the blow

must be handed over.
Hull—The allied troops should occupy Special Despatch to THE SEN the war period, like that of Gen. Pershing. Gen. Liggett is a Major-General
in the regular establishment and Gen.
Bullard is a Brigadier.

ping matters here as a result of the
shing. Gen. Liggett is a Major-General
evacuation of the Beigian coast by
the Germans. Many of these vessels
have been tled up since the declaration good hiding and deserve to get it. Canterbury—In no circumstances mus we make peace until every man and woman in Germany who has been brutal to our prisoners has been punished and

tact with German submarine bases.

The withdrawal of the Germans opens a land route for trade between Holland and France, and for the first time since the outbreak of war in 1914 the sumption of commercial relations tween those countries is looked for. The Dutch merchants have been formed by the Allies already that the sale of clothing and food supplies the civil populations in the reoccupa area will be welcomed. Ways a means of restoring the railroads a and day after their craft had burned and nder sunk. Backfiring of the engine started anals in western Belgium are under

### FRENCH ADVANCE TO DANUBE AT VIDIN

Serbian Forces Now in Contact With Germans.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—French troops have reached the Danube River in the re-gion of Vidin, the War Office an-nounces tonight as follows: On October 20, thrity-four days after launching their offensive, the

French troops reached the Danube in the region of Vidin and took measures to stop all traffic on the river. An enemy monitor was forced ashore on the north bank under our artillery fire.

On the same day allied forces occu-

pied Zaletchar. Their advanced ele-ments are within ten kilometers of Laratchip, on the Morava. Serbian troops are in contact north of Aleksinatz and Krushevatz with German forces strongly entrenched LONDON, Oct. 21 - Franco-Serbian troops have entered Zaietchar, twenty-eight miles from the Danube at Negotin and forty-dws miles northeast of Nish,

Delmonicos ecording to a Serbian official statement. Restaurant West of Zaietchar the Allies have cap-tured Bolyevatz. The statement reads: On Saturday French cavairy with a detachment of Serbian infantry en-531 Fifth Ave. Exquisite Cuisine tured Bolvevatz. In the valley of the West Morava River our troops have

## .......



## Trading a Fox Skin

THIS lucky Indian has a fine silver fox for which he is trying to get the best price the trader will pay. He will probably spend the money for a phonograph, or a fine new gun, adding a pair of checked trousers and a plaid shawl for his squaw.

The post trader is as much pleased as the Indian. The fur trader likes to have a fine collection of skins to turn in, as this indicates the prosperity of his post and adds to his own profits. The next sale of this silver fox will probably be at the New York store, where again its unusual beauty will command the admiration of both the seller and the purchaser.

Revillon Frères

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street